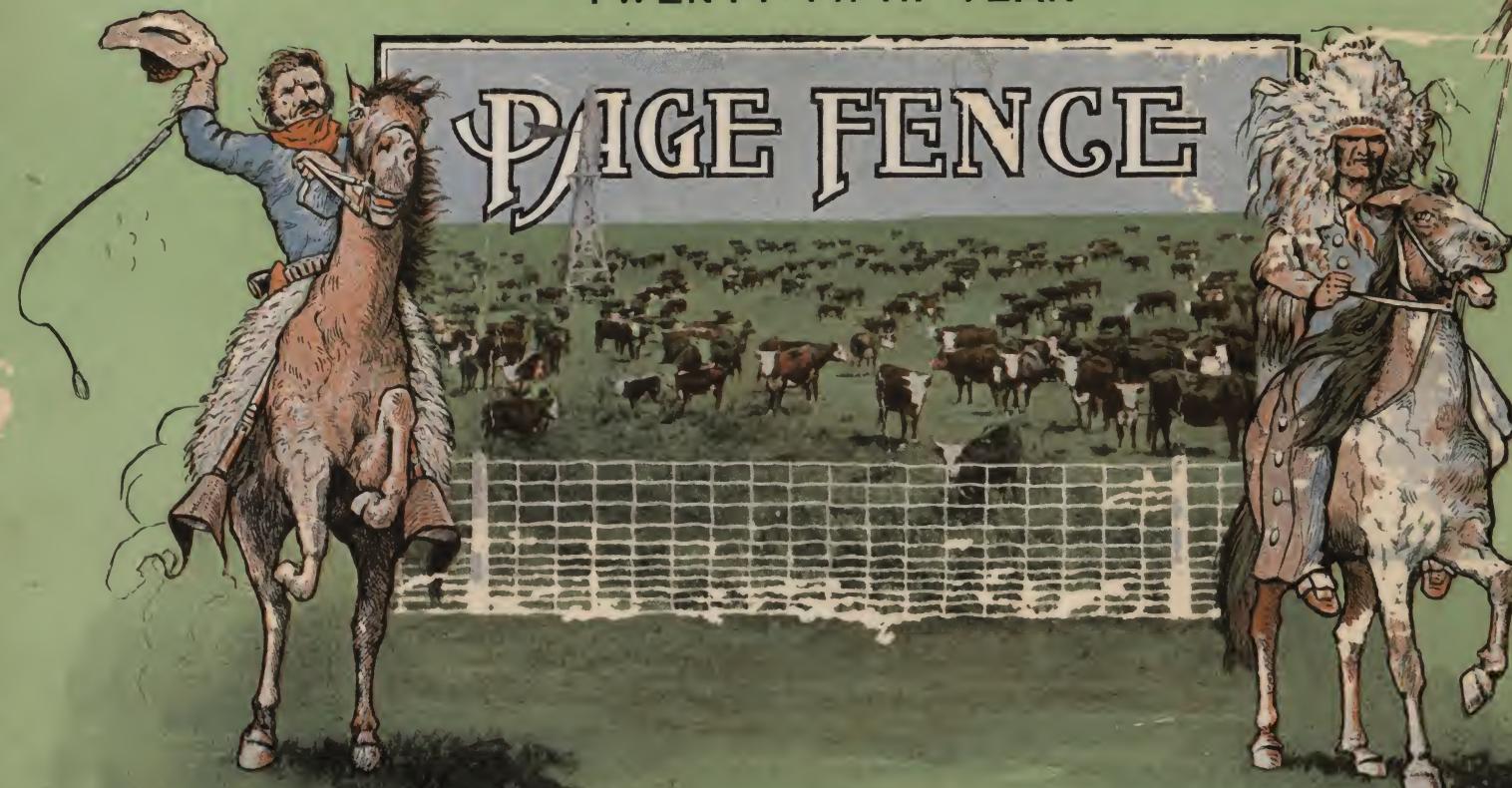
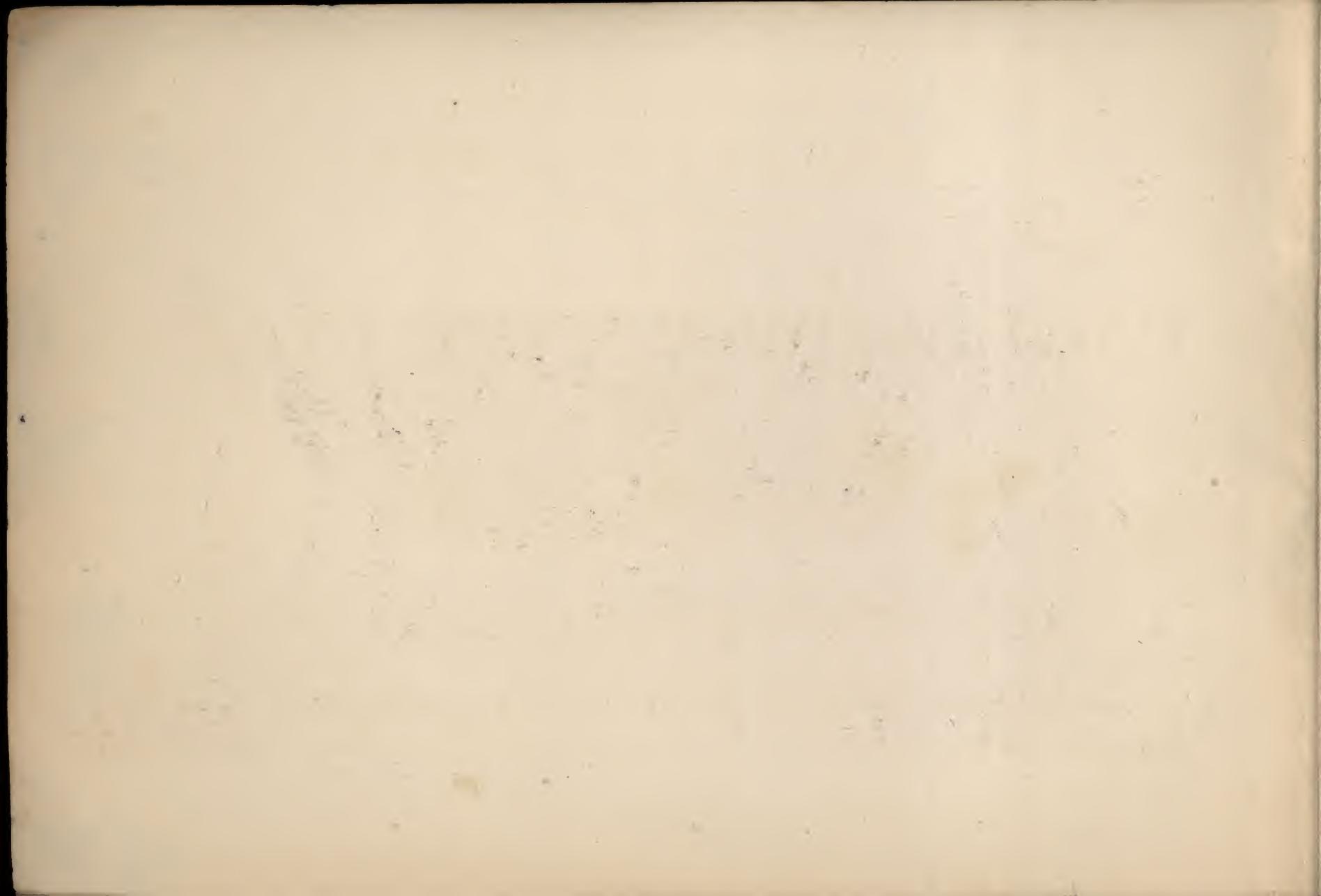


JUBILEE CATALOGUE
TWENTY FIFTH YEAR

PAGE FENCE



PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO.,
ADRIAN, MICHIGAN, U.S.A.



JUBILEE CATALOGUE

(TWENTY-FIFTH SEASON)

OF

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE



THE WORLD'S STANDARD OF COMPARISON FOR
DEPENDABILITY AND EFFICIENCY
IN WIRE FENCING

SEE PAGE TWO FOR FULL LIST OF PAGE PRODUCTS

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE COMPANY

MONESSEN, PENNSYLVANIA

U. S. A.

ADRIAN, MICHIGAN

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OUR YEAR OF JUBILEE

WITH the publication of this Annual Catalogue, Page Fence reaches its Quarter-Centennial or Jubilee Year of practical service in the field. A swift summary of the work accomplished during these twenty-five busy years calls forth interesting reminiscences and startling comparisons.

Page Fences were first laboriously woven by hand, and an order for eighty rods of fence was regarded as cause for rejoicing. To-day, they are woven on scores of highly perfected looms, with a daily capacity of scores of thousands of rods of fence.

And the receipt of an order for an entire trainload of Page Fence is not an unusual occurrence.

To Mr. J. Wallace Page, the venerable President of this company, belongs the honor of discovering and applying the only true scientific principle of weaving steel wire into an efficient square mesh fence fabric. This principle, embodied only in Page Fence, has now been demonstrated and proven by twenty-five years of world-wide and successful use.

Page Fence is in very truth "a dream come true." For it was as a soldier in the Union Army, sitting by the camp-fires of blazing fence rails, that the idea of an indestructible fence made of steel wire, first came to Mr. Page.

With a vision so keen that in the light of subsequent events it seems nothing short of prophetic, he foresaw the scarcity of timber that confronts the nation to-day.

From that time forward his thoughts, ambitions, and efforts were centered on the great problem of providing not merely a substitute for wood fencing, but something that would far surpass it in utility, durability and economy.

Page Fence is the splendid realization of his life's ambition, and Mr. Page must be recognized throughout the world as the father of the great woven wire fence industry.

It is a remarkable fact that he builded so well, that neither his co-laborers nor his competitive opponents have yet discovered a single fundamental improvement on the construction which he adopted in 1884.



MR. J. WALLACE PAGE

THE WORLD'S STRONGEST FENCE AND THE REASONS WHY



TWENTY-FIVE years ago we began fencing the earth.

It is a mighty big task and we haven't yet finished, but we are making good progress. Already over 800,000 American farmers are using Page Fence. Vast stretches of land in Canada, Mexico, Central and South America, are enclosed with Page Fence. *Every civilized country* on the globe is a buyer of our product. Wherever wire fence of maximum tensile strength and utmost durability is appreciated, you'll find Page Fence.

Page Fence is the Pioneer—the *original* Woven Wire Fence.

We confess to a feeling of pride in the fact that Page Fence began its unparalleled service *many years ahead* of any other woven wire fence now on the market.

But greater than the satisfaction over the fact of being *first in the field* is the knowledge that by constant improvement in quality of materials and methods of manufacture we have *kept ahead* and that Page Fence is absolutely supreme in all the essentials of a perfect fence.

We say to you, with the strength of conviction born of over a quarter of a century of close observation, and of practical experience in fence making, that among all the different makes of wire fence on the market, the equal of Page Fence does not exist. This is an extraordinarily strong statement, but we are prepared to prove it, by overwhelming evidence of indisputable character.

A CLEAR TITLE TO OUR CLAIM
"THE BEST FENCE ON EARTH."

The very first thing you would do, in buying a farm, would be to get an *abstract* showing a *clear title*. *The same care should be exercised in the pur-*

chase of wire fence. Wire fence should be a *long-time investment*. You cannot afford to invest in a low-grade, short-lived fence for the sake of saving a little money in first cost. The cost of repairs and replacement, and the poor protection afforded by a "cheap" fence will soon swallow up the so-called "saving"—and more.

Briefly stated, the qualities to look for in Wire Fence are:

TREMENDOUS TENSILE STRENGTH

GREAT ELASTICITY

HEAVY GALVANIZING

SECURE WEAVE

EXTREME DURABILITY

ECONOMY IN ERECTING

PORTABILITY

You'll find them all in Page Fence—a combination of essential virtues not found in any other. We make our own steel. We roll our own rods. We draw our own wire. We do our own galvanizing. We weave our fence on Page Looms. We know and can *prove* that Page Quality is superior—that Page Fence is the nearest perfect that human skill and modern machinery have produced—that it excels all other fences in the qualities above named.

Page Fence is the only High-Carbon, Basic Open-Hearth Steel Wire Fence on the market. This wire, of Page Quality, is far superior to the best Bessemer Steel or "Soft" Steel wire.

Page wire contains at least 50 per cent. *more carbon*, is at least 50 per cent. *stronger*, carries at least 50 per cent. *more weight of galvanizing* than the wire used in any other wire fence of which we have any knowledge. Further on in this book we will show you every step in the wonderful process of making Page Fence. (See pages 14-17.)

A SHORT TALK ON TENSILE STRENGTH

THREE'S a world of wisdom condensed in the homely saying: "You can't tell by the looks of a toad how far he can jump." Place a No. 7 Page Wire alongside the commonest kind of galvanized soft steel wire, of equal size, and the eye of even an expert cannot tell them apart.

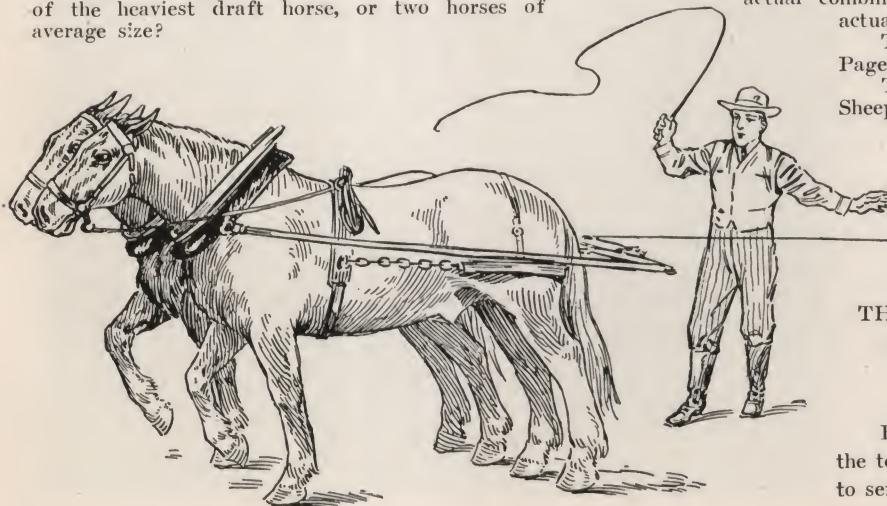
But put them to the test of tensile strength and see what happens. The very moment the strain on the common fence wire exceeds 1,640 pounds—SNAP.

Now increase this strain on the Page Wire from 1,640 pounds up to 2,000, up to 2,500, up to 3,000, up to 3,500, and more, and still it holds. This is more than

DOUBLE THE TENSILE STRENGTH OF COMMON FENCE WIRE.

Do you realize that a single strand of No. 7 Page Wire has sufficient tensile strength to lift the heaviest six-passenger touring car, or a large size office fire-proof safe?

Do you grasp the fact that a No. 9 Page Wire, with tensile strength of 2,250 pounds, will sustain the weight of the heaviest draft horse, or two horses of average size?



Think of No. 14 Page Wire, the smallest we use in fencing, being strong enough to lift a 900-pound steer. Is it any wonder that Page Poultry Fence—in which No. 14 wire is largely used—is stronger than ordinary Heavy Stock Fence made of common steel wire?

The greatest amount a horse can *pull in a horizontal line* is 900 pounds. But he can only do this momentarily, under the driver's lash.

Fasten one end of a No. 14 Page Wire securely to a tree, and on a level with the horse's collar; then hitch your best horse to the other end of the wire, and nine chances out of ten he won't be able to break it. In the same manner No. 12 Page Wire will pull out the strongest horse that ever lived. The best team of horses in your county, urged to their utmost exertion, cannot break No. 9 or No. 7 Page Wire, if pulled horizontally.

Bear in mind that we have just been talking about the tensile strength of *single wires only*. When you multiply the strength of a single strand of Page Wire by the number of horizontals used in any of the various styles of Page Fence, you have the actual combined tensile strength of the fence. Here are the actual figures:

The combined tensile strength of our 23-bar 58-inch Page Poultry Fence is over 22,000 pounds.

The combined tensile strength of our 13-bar 43-inch Sheep Fence is over 15,000 pounds.

The combined tensile strength of our 10-bar 28-inch Pig Fence is over 12,000 pounds.

The combined tensile strength of our 11-bar 48-inch Stock Fence is over 18,000 pounds.

THE COMBINED TENSILE STRENGTH OF OUR 13-BAR 58-INCH HEAVY STOCK FENCE IS OVER 25,000 LBS.

Each style of Page Fence is more than double the tensile strength of other makes of fence designed to serve the same purpose.

COMPARATIVE TENSILE STRENGTH of Page High-Carbon, Open-Hearth Steel Wire and the other kinds

FROM no less an authority than the *Scientific American* we give the following tests of the comparative strength of High-carbon, Basic Open-hearth Steel Wire (Page Wire) and Black Iron Wire, Bright Hard-drawn Wire, Bessemer Steel Wire, and Open-hearth Steel Wire.

Black Iron Wire will show an ultimate tensile strength of about 25 tons to the square inch.

BRIGHT HARD-DRAWN WIRE A STRENGTH OF 35 TONS TO THE SQUARE INCH.

BESSEMER STEEL WIRE WILL STAND A STRAIN OF 40 TONS

OPEN-HEARTH STEEL WIRE, 60 TONS TO THE INCH

HIGH-CARBON, BASIC OPEN-HEARTH STEEL WIRE WILL STAND 80 TONS TO THE SQUARE INCH

Whenever any fence man tells you that his Bessemer Wire Fence is equal in tensile strength to *Page Wire of High-Carbon, Basic Open-Hearth Steel*, just show him the above from the *Scientific American*.

STRENGTH GIVES LIFE TO FENCE

Strength is a vital essential of wire fence. The greater its strength the longer its life and the better service it gives. We are sometimes asked the question, "Do you not make Page Fence stronger than is really necessary?"

We answer, most emphatically, NO!

Just remember that wire fence is exposed to the elements year in and year out absolutely unprotected.

That it must withstand extremes of heat and cold, wind, rain, snow, sleet and ice.

That it must be able to hold stock, *though a whole herd stampede into it.*

"The unexpected always happens," and wire fence needs to be so strong that unlooked-for accidents will not destroy or weaken it. Page Fence fully demonstrates its vast superiority only under pressure of falling timber, drifting snow or ice, floods, cyclones, stock stampedes and roadside accidents which would totally demolish any fence not possessed of its unequalled elasticity and enormous strength.

A strong fence may in a single night be the means of preventing loss or damage to hundreds and perhaps thousands of dollars' worth of live stock or other property.

Efficiency and dependability are the true measures of fence value, and by these standards we ask you to judge the merits of Page Fence.



THE ELASTIC COIL OF PAGE WIRE



P

AGE FENCES "give and take" but never break. The PAGE COIL abundantly provides the *elasticity* so *absolutely essential* in a woven wire fence to keep it taut and rigid under varying climatic conditions, and all manner of use and abuse:

To make it adaptable to rough or hilly ground.

To make it spring up and back to place again should a heavy weight, as a tree, fall across it, and to make it *cushion-like*, to break the shock of animals running into it, without breaking their necks.

The principle of the coil spring is the only efficient solution of elasticity in a woven wire fence.

The required degree of elasticity cannot be secured by means of short, sharp crimps, kinks, curves and bends. Such methods not only fail to supply elasticity, but actually weaken the wire by breaking its fibres.

The coil-spring principle has been used for ages and is the only practical way to get maximum elasticity.

The long, graceful coil is one of the most important features of Page Fence, but can be used only in *Page Fence* because no other fence is made from a quality of wire sufficiently springy to take and *hold* the coil shape. *Cooling soft wire will not make it elastic*, because it will not *retain* the spiral shape under heavy strain. For this reason, at the moment when elasticity is most urgently needed it will be found wanting. The extreme toughness, hardness and *springiness* of Page Wire comes from the high percentage of carbon in the Basic Open-Hearth Spring Steel (50 to 60 points of carbon as compared with 8 to 25 points in others) specially treated by *Page Process*.

You can draw the coil or spiral shape out of Page Wire a thousand times, but as soon as the strain is released the wire instantly resumes its spiral shape. This statement cannot be truthfully made of any other fence wire of which we have knowledge.

See illustrations on pages 30 and 31.

HOW WE WEAVE PAGE FENCE

THE first Page Fence was woven by a simple hand contrivance in a little wagon-shop near Mr. Page's farm in Rollin Township, Lenawee County, Mich.

The process was crude, but the principle of continuous cross wires wrapped and over-wrapped around every horizontal or line wire, was absolutely correct, and Page Fence to-day is woven in the same manner, by wonderful looms that seem almost to possess human intelligence.

This top panel illustrates the famous Page "Loop Top" Sliding Section, not found in any other fence on the market. See description below.

THE PAGE "LOOP TOP" OR SLIDING SECTION

MOST of the higher styles of Page Stock Fences have this feature, which serves the purpose of a barbed wire above the fence and saves injury to the stock. The Sliding Section (notice illustration) provided by this loop may be pressed down by the stock or by climbing, without bending or in any manner injuring the cross bar. No matter how many times the Loop Top or Sliding Section may be pressed down, the coil in the powerful horizontal wires will bring it back to place as soon as the pressure is removed.

The two top wires in our Loop Top fences will sustain a weight of over 5,500 pounds.

THE FAMOUS PAGE KNOT

The cross wire is a continuous wire and is wrapped *three times* around each horizontal wire, the last wrap overlapping the other two and forming a positive lock. Every cross wire is actually *woven into the fabric—not tied to it*. There are no locks nor staples to come off, and no sharp points nor raw ends to pull wool, injure stock or collect rust.

A KNOTTY PROBLEM

In most wire fences, the so-called "knots" are NOT KNOTS, but only attachments made by the use of a separate short piece of wire twisted in various ways about the intersecting strands and tying them together.

Still other fences have no separate short sections or "staples" to unite the wires, but *cut* the vertical wires at each intersection, and wrap the ends of each section around the horizontal wires, creating what is sometimes called a "hinge" knot.

A Page cross or vertical wire has only two raw ends (top and bottom) to rust, while the others have **TWO RAW ENDS AT EVERY INTERSECTION** of the wires on which rust will quickly accumulate and run down across the fabric, poisoning the whole structure.

Again, some manufacturers fuse or "weld" the cross wires to the horizontals by electric heat. Every such "weld" must result in great loss of strength at either side of the weld, besides requiring a very soft grade of steel to render welding possible at all.

The PAGE KNOT, as above described, permits the use of the *highest grade, hardest and strongest steel wire obtainable*, without injury to either horizontal or vertical wires.

Is this a Page Knot?

No, this is made in Ohio, but was born in Michigan.



Is it like this?

Not a bit. This comes from Illinois.



Well, is this it?

Hardly. This one is made in several States and sold cheap most everywhere, and no questions asked.



Then how is this?

Well, that will do—for economy of both quality and quantity—but not for Page. No, not within a mile.



Well, here's—

Ah! There it is!

The only *real* fence knot on the market. The knot that *can't come off*.

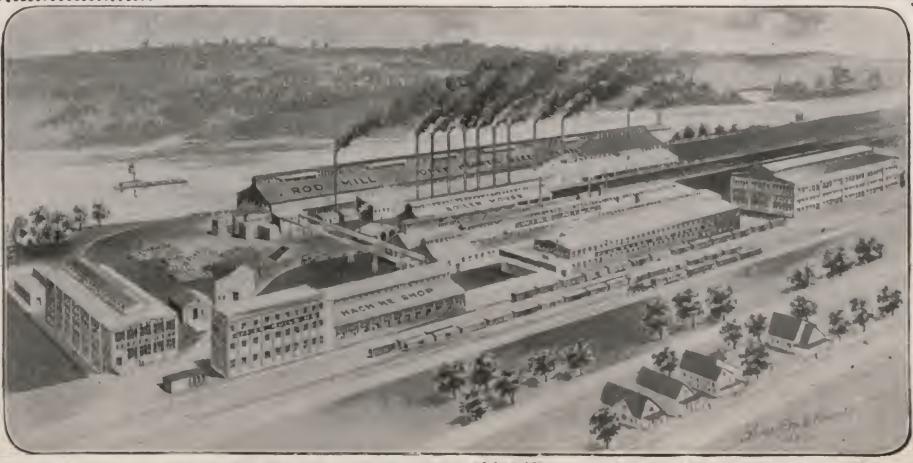


Read this chapter again.

WHERE WE WEAVE PAGE FENCE



Weaving Plant and Warerooms at
Adrian, Michigan



Steel, Rod, Wire and Spring Mills, and Weaving Plant
at Monessen, Pennsylvania

THE FIRST PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE

THIS is a recent picture of the first Page Fence sold, the PIONEER WOVEN WIRE FENCE.

It is a faithful witness to the intrinsic merit of our product, a source of great satisfaction to its owner, the *best standing advertisement* a manufacturer could possibly have.

Here is what the Original Page Convert says about it:

Rollin, Mich., July 10, 1908.

In the fall of 1884 I gave Mr. Page an order for eighty rods of Page Fence, which, by the way, was the first fence he ever sold. The fence was erected in the summer of 1885, has had no repairs excepting new posts where they have rotted off, has given me great satisfaction, and from present indications will be a faithful servant through all my declining years.

Austin Fitts.



ORIGINAL PAGE FENCE PLANT AT ROLLIN, MICH.



The first Page Fences, crudely constructed but embodying every essential feature of the fence we are selling to-day, prove the value of the *Page Idea* and the genuineness of *Page Quality*. We have, however, learned a great deal about making fences since 1884, and the modern resources we now command, together with our quarter of a century of practical experience, enable us to make a much better and stronger fence than the fabric which we sold Mr. Fitts so long ago. We now control and operate, at Monessen, Pa. and Adrian, Mich., every process of the manufacture of Page products from the ore to the finished articles.

Despite the fiercest competition, Page Fence unquestionably holds *first rank* among wire fences for *dependability, durability and real all-round value*.

PAGE FENCE WILL SAVE FIFTY OR MORE POSTS EVERY HUNDRED RODS

ALSO ECONOMIZES IN NAILS, STAPLES AND LABOR OF ERECTING—

BECAUSE their stiff, strong, coiled spring horizontal wires *support themselves* and each other over a long span. In fact, Page Fence is actually *stronger* and will stand a greater shock when stretched on posts *two, three, or even four or more rods apart*, than on posts set a rod apart. Posts may be set at even greater distances apart, with satisfactory results, by using occasional light spreaders. Even our poultry fences require no boards at top or bottom, and will not sag on posts two or three rods apart. *Bear in mind that the higher the Page Fence the fewer posts are required.*

THE SAVING IN DOLLARS AND CENTS

It is common practice to erect a 48 or 50-inch fabric of the other types of fence, and then stretch a barbed wire above it to protect it and to secure additional height. A 58-inch Page fence with "loop top" is better and cheaper.

Enter in the blank spaces below the prices of materials and labor in your locality, and the result will prove that the saving by using Page Fence fully covers the difference between the price of 100 rods of Page Fence and any of the common wire fences, besides furnishing a *safer, surer, stronger, sightlier, more elastic and lasting* enclosure.

SOFT WIRE

100 line posts (one rod apart)	@....c.	\$....
2 end posts	@....c.	....
16 pounds staples	@....c.	....
Setting posts on an average	@....c.	....
Labor of erecting .....	....	....
One barbed wire and stretching.....	....	....

PAGE WIRE

33 line posts (three rods apart)	@....c.	\$....
2 end posts	@....c.	....
8 pounds staples	@....c.	....
Setting posts on an average.....	@....c.	....
Labor of erecting .....	....	....

SPREADERS

These may be made of old rails or boards, cut to length the width of the fence and stapled to the *top and bottom wires*.

END POSTS

You cannot get too strong end posts, or be too careful to securely anchor and brace them, because they have to bear all the strain. See page 32.

PAGE FENCE IS PORTABLE

The *extra quality* of Page Wire, the *firmness* of weave and the *permanency* of the Page Coil make Page Fences *portable*. They can be taken down and restretched any number of times without exhausting the elasticity stored in their horizontal wires. This enables users to change their feeding grounds as often as they may desire.

STAPLING FENCING TO POSTS

Use as long staples on the line posts as the character of the wood requires, but do not drive them clear in; leave a little play so that the tension may be evenly distributed and thus avoid breaking.

This method of stapling gives the coil in the horizontal wires a chance to do their work, so that in cold weather, or in case of accident, such as stock running into it, or trees falling across it, the coil, not only in one panel, but in the entire length of fence, lets out, and as soon as the strain is removed, takes up again, and no damage is done.

THE FENCE THE GOVERNMENT DEMANDS



PAGE FENCE IS THE STANDARD OF QUALITY DEMANDED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

This high honor came as the result of exhaustive tests by Government and other experts of the comparative merits of various makes of wire fence.

When the Government asks for bids on wire fence for National Parks, Indian and Military Reservations, where quality of wire is the paramount consideration, specifications call for

PAGE FENCE—OR EQUAL.

Page Fence has no pull with the Government, or with any of its more than 800,000 users between the oceans, except their perfect satisfaction with the service it has rendered, no matter where or how severe the test.

It has an AWFUL PULL, though, a tensile strength of 80 tons to the square inch of steel, fully double that of any other fence wire on the market. Neither can you PULL the cross wires off because the Page Knot is the Knot that Can't Come Off.

We think it more than possible that these and other incomparable virtues of Page Fence may somehow have come to the knowledge of Uncle Sam, and that this knowledge was Father to the conviction that "Page Fence or Equal" is good enough.

In the Yellowstone Park, at the National Zoo, and on many military and Indian Reservations, this conviction is backed up by the old pioneer Page Fence effectively standing guard over the wards and property of the Government.

The protection of your property is just as important to you as the protection of the Government's vast landed interests is to Uncle Sam. If the Government cannot afford to take chances with the ordinary wire fences, surely you cannot afford to take such risks.

The way to be sure of getting your money's worth is to follow the lead of Uncle Sam and demand Page Fence. There is no equal.



The Page Fence here shown was made from government specifications, and for government use around public stations, asylums, observatories and other reserved domain. The photograph shows it in use enclosing the Hiawatha Indian Insane Asylum, at Canton, South Dakota.



A Remarkably Fine Bunch of Sheep Safe Behind Page Fence on a
Large Australian Range

A TRIP THROUGH OUR MILLS AND FACTORIES

OUR ENLARGED MILLS AND FACTORIES

We are sorry that our good friends, the country over, cannot enjoy and profit by a real trip through our Mills and Factories, but since this may hardly be, we give here in part the current special Mill Edition of our periodical publication, PAGE FENCE AGE, containing such data and illustrations as will furnish the best possible idea of our complete plant at Monessen, and what it means to the future of the fencing industry and of Page Fencing in particular. Within a year both the steel producing and fence weaving capacity of our Monessen plant have been more than doubled, and all departments brought to the highest state of art. We are constantly insisting that Page Wire and Page Fencing are superior in quality to their competitors, and would like to make it plain not only that there are reasons, but also what the reasons are.

STEEL MAKING

The best ores in the country contain so much of troublesome elements and impurities that about 40% of the ore as it is mined must be eliminated before the metal attains a manufacturing value.

To accomplish this the great blast furnaces mix together in right proportions iron ore, coke and limestone and melt the whole mass together. The coke serves as fuel, and also to reduce the ore to metallic iron, and the limestone liberates the impurities, which are absorbed into the slag, while the metallic iron is poured into little sand ditches, or into a casting machine where it cools in the form of Pig Iron.

Pig Iron is the basis of all iron and steel manufacture. The manufacture of steel from Pig Iron requires the remelting of the pig and the elimination of a large part of its carbon. There are three kinds of steel, and they are known

as Bessemer Steel, Acid Open Hearth Steel and Basic Open Hearth Steel. They are so called because of the three processes of the same name by which they are produced. These processes differ greatly, and since these differences are vital to the production of Page Wire we shall explain them somewhat in detail.

BESSEMER STEEL is made in what is known as a Bessemer Converter. After the pig is melted it is poured into a pear-shaped vessel which will contain from five to fifteen tons of metal. Through this melted mass air is forced, thus burning out the carbon and some other elements.

The metal is then poured into cast-iron molds, and when removed from them is known as Bessemer Steel Ingots. Some of the injurious elements, however, notably phosphorus, cannot be eliminated by this process, and as there is no way of changing the mixture during the melting process great care must be exercised in the selection of the pig iron to secure proper relative proportions. The blast must also be turned off at the proper time, for a difference of a minute may make all the odds between a satisfactory heat and a lot of steel entirely unfit for the use intended. This can only be determined by the eye of the operator, and at the best is only a skillful guess, with the result that Bessemer Steel is necessarily unreliable and is frequently

employed when not at all suitable for the purpose for which it is used.

The **BASIC OPEN HEARTH** process permits the use of almost any iron, whether cast or wrought, in mixture with pig iron for melting, by virtue of the refining and purifying qualities of the basic slag. The charge therefore may be made up of pig iron, scrap iron and scrap steel with which limestone is mixed to absorb and remove injurious elements. Since limestone is a basic material it can be so used only in a furnace having a basic bottom, so called because it is composed of basic materials, which, like the limestone, have a strong affinity for the injurious acids in the iron, such as silicon, sulphur and



BASIC OPEN HEARTH FURNACE POURING INTO THE LADLE

A TRIP THROUGH OUR MILLS AND FACTORIES

phosphorus, which they also tend to remove. The limestone with its load of absorbed impurities forms a scum, which being lighter than the steel rises to the surface, permitting the steel to be poured from under it, leaving the refuse to follow in the form of basic slag.

When the melter has gotten the mass entirely melted and to the proper temperature for pouring, a ladleful is dipped out, poured into a mold, chilled and broken. From the appearance of the fracture the melter determines the composition of the molten steel. A rapid chemical analysis checks up the melter's estimate and aids him in determining the additions to be made to the steel as it issues from the furnace in pouring to give a steel of the required chemical analysis.

ACID OPEN HEARTH STEEL is made in precisely the same kind of a furnace, except that the bottom of the furnace is lined with pure Silica Sand.

The Open Hearth process permits us to repeatedly sample and alter the mixture until it tests almost precisely to the desired analysis for Page Wire and Springs, which would not be possible with the Bessemer process.

THE PROCESS OF MAKING RODS

The ingots of steel are taken to the reheating furnace and are laid side by side on two pipes running longitudinally through the furnace, where flame from a coal fire passes over them and brings them to a bright red heat. Hydraulic power pushes one ingot into the receiving end of the furnace, thereby crowding a heated one out at the discharging end and onto a train of rolls which carries it to the blooming mill, where three heavy rolls, one above the other, reduce the eight-inch ingot to a four-inch square billet, thereby greatly increasing its length. Steam, electricity and hydraulic power are called upon to rotate these rolls, to raise and lower the table, turn the red-

hot metal, and finally bite the end off square for future rolling down. A train of live rolls carries the billet on from the blooming mill to the continuous billet mill, where a set of rolls placed tandem still further reduces the size of the billet and increases its length until the one-thousand-pound ingot, which entered the mill about eight inches square, emerges from the finishing rolls as a rod about the size of a small lead pencil and about eight hundred feet in length. The process from the reheating furnace to the finished rod is continuous, nor does the metal cool. These bundles of rods, as they are now called, cannot be made into wire until after the scale which has formed on the hot rod has been eaten off with acid.

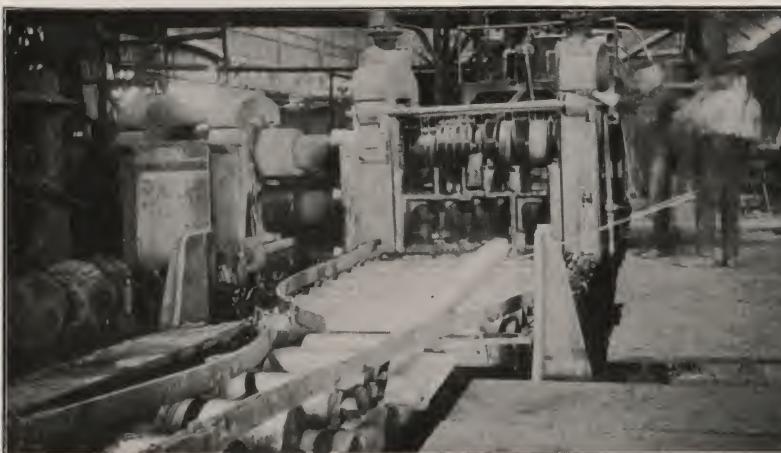
THE PROCESS OF MAKING WIRE

The rods are carefully selected and carried upon trucks, by means of a traveling crane, to the cleaning house, where they are put into a bath of sulphuric acid and water, and are thoroughly cleansed from all scale and dirt. They are then washed well with water, coated with lime and put into a large oven, where they are kept at a high temperature for several hours to drive out the acid and bake on the lime coat.

The rods being thus prepared are then taken cold to the drawing-room, where they are drawn through a series of steel dies or plates, first to No. 7, then to Nos. 9, 11, 12 and 14 wire. To reduce the friction, a specially prepared soap is used, which with the lime coating, makes a lubricant that keeps the steel of the die from coming in contact with the steel of the wire, and reduces friction and wear.

The hardness of the Page Wire demands an extra hard plate, and skilled workmen prepare these plates for the wire drawers.

Very few wire mills have machinery and appliances of sufficient power and resistance to draw Page Wire.



EIGHT-INCH INGOT LEAVING THE BLOOMING MILL

A TRIP THROUGH OUR MILLS AND FACTORIES

THE PROCESS OF GALVANIZING

The wire drawing department then hands the wire over to the galvanizing department, where men put bundles of wire weighing from 150 to 250 pounds upon reels. Each man operates six reels, and joins the ends of the wire as the reels run out.

From the reels the wire passes through a tempering and cleaning furnace to give it further strength and pliability, and then into a water bath in order to partly cool it before entering the galvanizing pans. The water bath is followed by a muriatic acid bath, which still further cleanses the wire and prepares its surface for the amalgamation of iron and zinc which takes place in the galvanizing process. Competent men watch carefully this process to see that the acid does not become weakened with the iron, because if the acid gets too full of iron the galvanizing will

not adhere to the wire as it should. The wire thus thoroughly cleaned and prepared moves on to the galvanizing pans, where it passes through a hot zinc or spelter bath. Experienced men keep the zinc pans at a certain temperature, watch the galvanizing to see that it is perfectly done and keep the wire smooth by placing asbestos rope around it in the wipers.

From the galvanizing pans the wire passes onto winding blocks, where men cut the splices and take the wire off the blocks in bundles, and this must all be done without a stop, as the process is a continuous one from the tempering furnace,

and if the wire were stopped in the furnace it would lose its uniform high temper and render it useless for Page Fence.

Inspectors then carefully look over every bundle of wire, and if the quality is not up to the Page standard it is rejected, while perfect wire is sent to the weaving department, or is loaded into cars and shipped to Adrian, Mich., where the original Page fence factory is located.



WIRE DRAWING BLOCKS



FINISHING ROLLS IN THE ROD MILL



CLEANING FURNACE AND GALVANIZING PAN

A TRIP THROUGH OUR MILLS AND FACTORIES

The Monessen plant manufactures special spring wire from high grade materials, not only for Page Fence but for springs of all kinds, and is especially equipped for such manufacture, which means the extension of its plant to much larger proportions.

The special spring qualities in Page Wire are necessary to the preservation of the coil, which runs throughout the horizontal wires of Page Fence, and upon which the elasticity depends. It is fully double the tensile strength of soft wire, of which other fences are made.

Besides, the coil in the wire is a perfect solution of the problem of expansion and contraction.

THE PROCESS OF WEAVING

When the wire is put upon our Page looms, they first uniformly coil every foot of the spring steel horizontal bar under high tension, and then weave on

our continuous cross-bar, beginning at the top of the fence, and so firmly wrapping and over-wrapping each cross-bar around every horizontal bar three times that it is practically impossible to tear the woven fabric to pieces or spread the horizontal bars apart. Just horizontals and cross-bars woven together. No locks nor staples.

The fence is taken off the looms in finished rolls of 10, 20, 30 or 40 rods, and loops or eyes are turned into the ends of the horizontal bars for convenience in splicing.

No other wire fence is supplied with these splicing eyes, or can be attached together so readily or easily in the field.

We candidly believe Page Fence to be the highest grade and the most serviceable fence on the market, and we spare neither effort nor expense to supply it to the customer in the form and condition best suited to his convenience.

WEAVING ON A PAGE LOOM



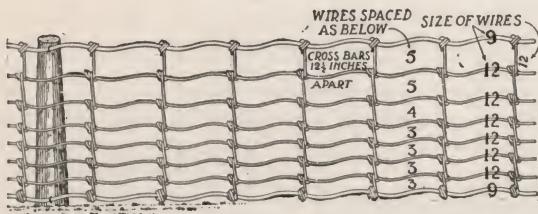
FINISHED STOCK IN THE WAREHOUSE



BUNDLING GALVANIZED WIRE

PAGE PIG AND HOG FENCES

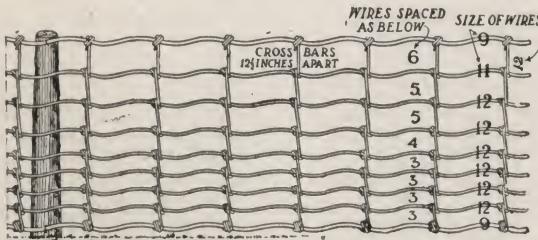
8-BAR, 26-INCH HOG FENCE



Style 826. An excellent hog fence, strong, and woven close enough to hold the whole litter. Bear in mind, every horizontal bar is a Page Wire—a high-carbon, double-strength coiled spring steel wire. The top and bottom wires are No. 9, with a breaking strain of over 2,500 pounds each. The No. 12 intermediate wires hold over 1,200 pounds each, and the bottom meshes are only 3 inches.

Sold only in full rolls of 20, 30 and 40 rods.

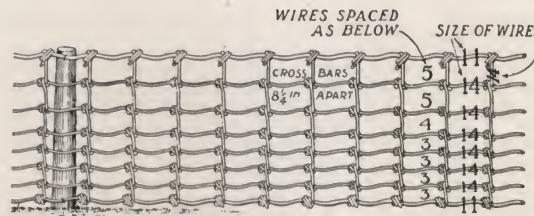
9-BAR, 32-INCH HOG FENCE



Style 932. A 32-inch hog fence with 9 double-strength coiled spring steel horizontal bars, and 16 continuous No. 12 cross-bars to the rod. Properly erected on securely anchored end posts, hogs cannot go under, through or over.

Sold only in full rolls of 20, 30 and 40 rods.

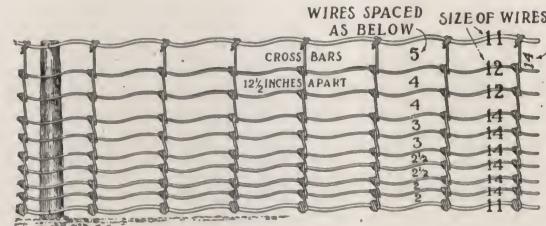
We recommend the use of PAGE HOG ANCHORS with all wire fences for hog enclosures. See page 29.



Style 826B. A hog fence with twenty-four No. 14 stay-wires to the rod, and its bottom horizontal bars only 3 inches apart. All the horizontal bars are Page Wire, and No. 14 Page Wire is stronger than common No. 11 fence wire. This fence is woven in the regular way—continuous cross-bars securely knotted around every horizontal bar clear across the fence. They can't come off.

Sold in full rolls of 20, 30 and 40 rods.

10-BAR, 28-INCH PIG FENCE

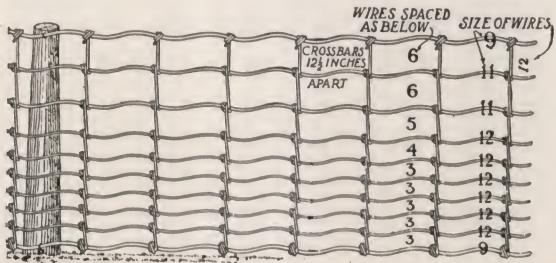


Style 1028. This pig fence has ten double-strength horizontal bars with a combined breaking strength of 12,000 pounds, and the whole fabric is heavily galvanized. It holds hogs as well as little pigs.

Sold only in full rolls of 20, 30 and 40 rods.

PAGE HOG AND SHEEP FENCES

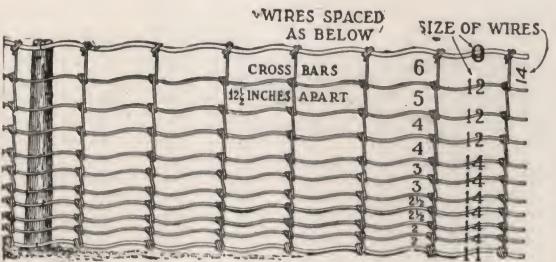
10-BAR, 36-INCH HOG AND SHEEP FENCE



Style 1036. An extra good hog fence, because very closely woven. Notice, the five bottom spaces are only 3 inches each. Also a good sheep fence. It will stand a strain of over eight tons. Thousand of miles are being used under barbed wire.

Sold only in full rolls of 20, 30 and 40 rods.

11-BAR, 34-INCH HOG AND SHEEP FENCE

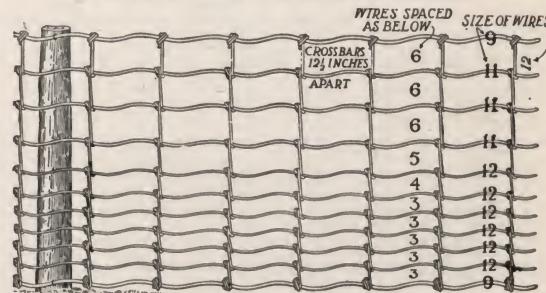


Style 1134. Another of our fences that is not only pig tight but high enough to control sheep.

Sold only in full rolls of 20, 30 and 40 rods.

Styles 1134 and 1343 are particularly suitable for shipment to distant points on account of their combined height, close weave and *light weight*.

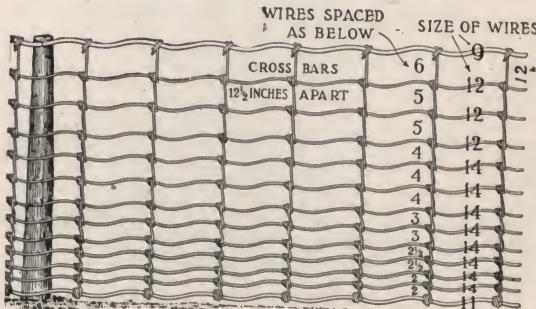
11-BAR, 42-INCH SHEEP FENCE



Style 1142. This is a model sheep fence. One-piece cross-bars smoothly woven. No cut ends, rough joints or sharp points to pull wool. With one barbed wire above, it protects sheep from wolves, coyotes and dogs, and securely fences goats and cattle.

Sold only in full rolls of 20, 30 and 40 rods.

13-BAR, 43-INCH SHEEP FENCE

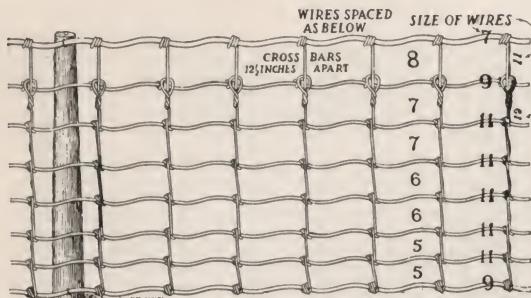


Style 1343. A pig-tight hog and sheep fence with a combined tensile strength of over 15,000 pounds, and sixteen No. 12 continuous cross-bars to the rod.

Sold only in full rolls of 20, 30 and 40 rods.

PAGE DAIRY FENCES

8-BAR, 44-INCH DAIRY FENCE

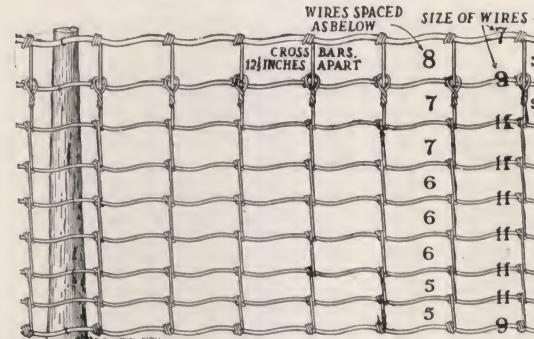


Style 844. The dairyman's fence. Strong enough to withstand the repeated stampedes of cattle, and high enough, erected from four to six inches above the ground, for all dairy purposes.

It has our Loop Top, the most practical single feature ever added to a wire fence, and cattle reaching over or using the top wire as a scratcher do not deform the cross-bars.

Sold only in full rolls of 20, 30 and 40 rods.

9-BAR, 50-INCH DAIRY FENCE

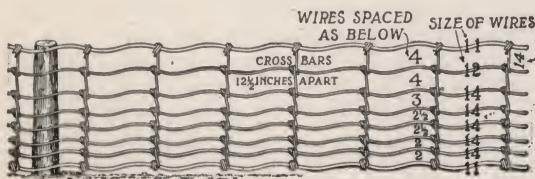


Style 950. A powerful cattle fence, having a combined breaking strain of over 18,000 pounds. Properly erected, it holds all your cattle all the time. The coil provides practical expansion and contraction—no sagging nor bagging. It stretches up smoothly over the hilliest surfaces—no cutting nor lapping on the posts. It has our Loop Top.

Sold only in full rolls of 20, 30 and 40 rods.

PAGE HEDGE AND BARB WIRE BOTTOMS

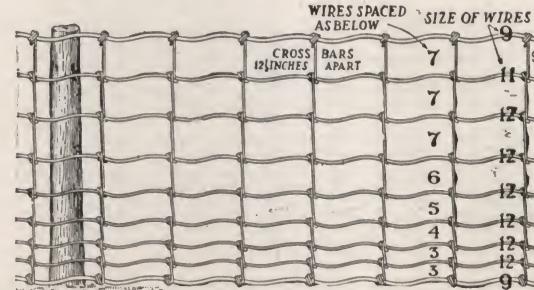
8-BAR, 20-INCH HEDGE FENCE



Style 820. This fence is particularly adapted for stretching up alongside of hedges to make them proof against small stock. It is strong enough to hold hogs, and so closely woven that even little pigs cannot get through, the spaces being 2, 2, 2 1/2, 2 1/2, 3, 4 and 4 inches.

Sold only in full rolls of 20, 30 and 40 rods.

9-BAR, 42-INCH FENCE



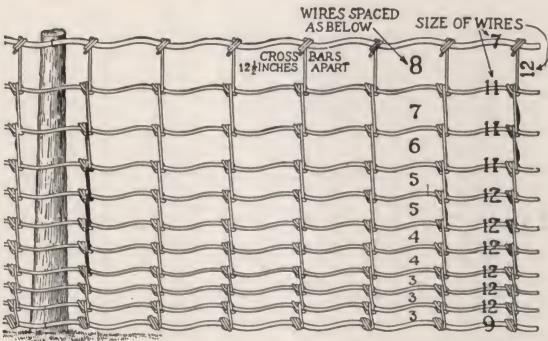
Style 942. This fence is sometimes used as a sheep fence, but more often as a bottom for stock fencing, under barbed wire. You can judge by the size of the mesh what stock would be controlled by it.

The horizontal bars in all Page Fences are Page Wire, and all are coiled and woven by the same process. "Page" means superlative quality.

Sold only in full rolls of 20, 30 and 40 rods.

PAGE GENERAL STOCK FENCES

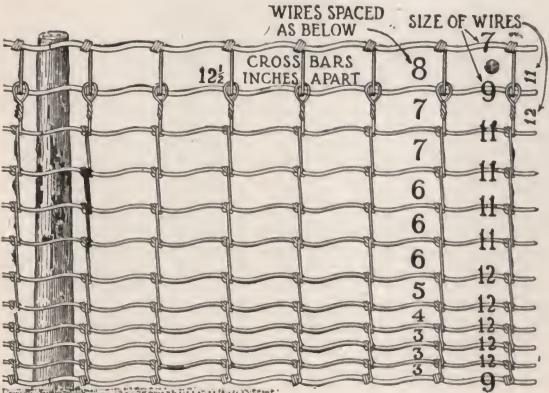
11-BAR, 48-INCH STOCK FENCE



Style 1148. The best, most economical general purpose 4-foot stock fence on the market. It has a combined breaking strain of over 18,000 pounds, and its bottom spaces are only three inches. One barbed wire above adds very materially to the life of this fence, because stock — especially horses — will ride down a 48-inch wire fence.

Sold only in full rolls of 20, 30 and 40 rods.

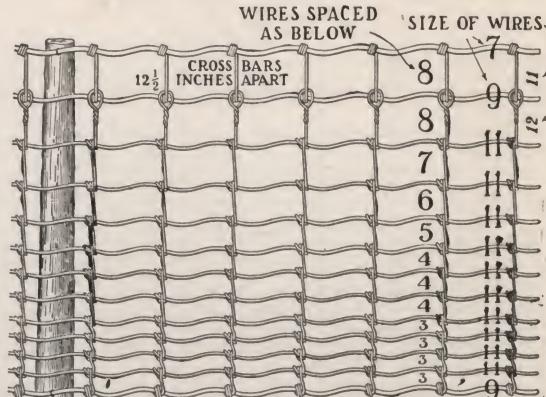
12-BAR, 58-INCH STANDARD FARM AND STOCK FENCE



Style 1258. Page Leader and greatest seller. The ideal general-purpose fence. The recognized standard the world over. Holds everything on the place, every day in the year. Perfectly adapts itself to all surface and climatic conditions. Resists all the incidents and accidents of field and flood, use and abuse. Gives satisfaction and security all over the civilized world.

Sold only in full rolls of 20, 30 and 40 rods.

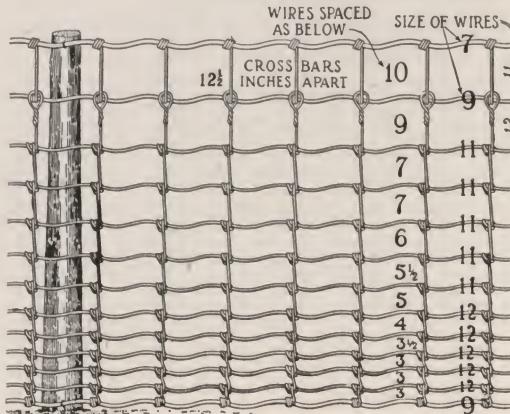
13-BAR, 58-INCH HEAVY STOCK FENCE



Style 1358. For fencing highways or lanes, or wherever an extra heavy fence is required, we recommend this style. Notice the closer weave, and that all the intermediate horizontal bars are No. 11. This fence has a combined strength of over 25,000 pounds, has our Loop Top attachment.

Sold only in full rolls of 20, 30 and 40 rods.

13-BAR, 66-INCH HORSE FENCE

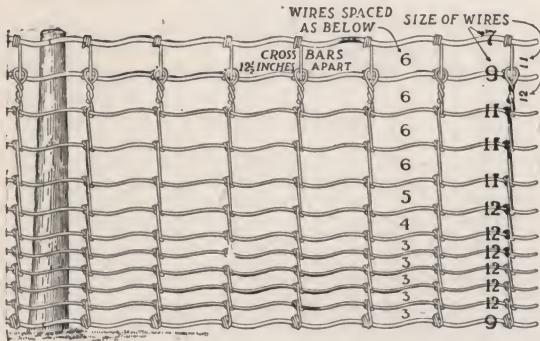


Style 1366. The greatest danger to a wire fence is from reaching over and bearing down. No horse will greatly disturb a 66-inch fence. The weight in this fence is so distributed as to provide ample height for horses, meshes close enough for pigs and fowls, and strength equal to any emergency with one-fourth the posts required for fences of ordinary height. It is the greatest post saver known. We predict that once a stock farmer has used this fencing he will become a staunch advocate.

Sold only in full rolls of 20, 30 and 40 rods.

PAGE LAWN, GARDEN AND CEMETERY FENCES

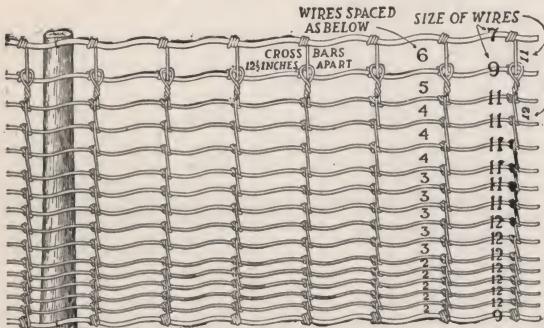
12-BAR, 48-INCH LAWN FENCE



Style 1248. A lawn fence that does not obstruct the view and outlasts the posts. It has our Loop Top, and is so strong that even frightened cattle or runaway teams will not go through it.

Sold only in full rolls of 20, 30 and 40 rods.

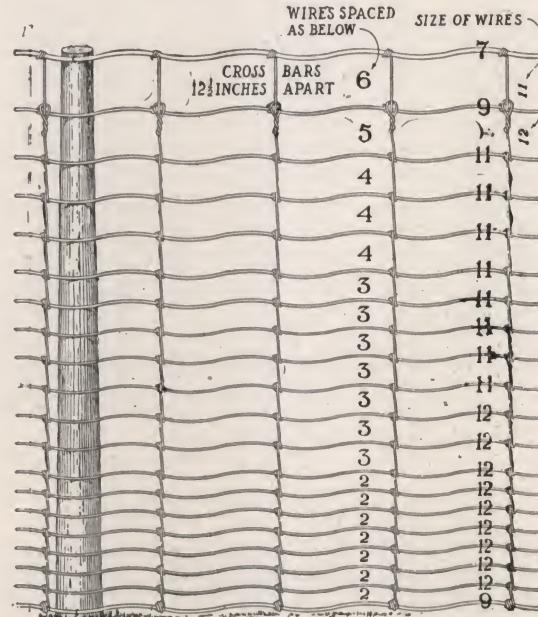
16-BAR, 48-INCH GARDEN FENCE



Style 1648. This fence is especially adapted for fencing gardens, and as a division fence between town and city lots, because it is so strong and closely woven even chickens will not go through. Notice, the five bottom spaces are only two inches. It is supplied with our Loop Top attachment.

Sold only in full rolls of 10, 20 and 30 rods.

20-BAR, 58-INCH LAWN AND CEMETERY FENCE

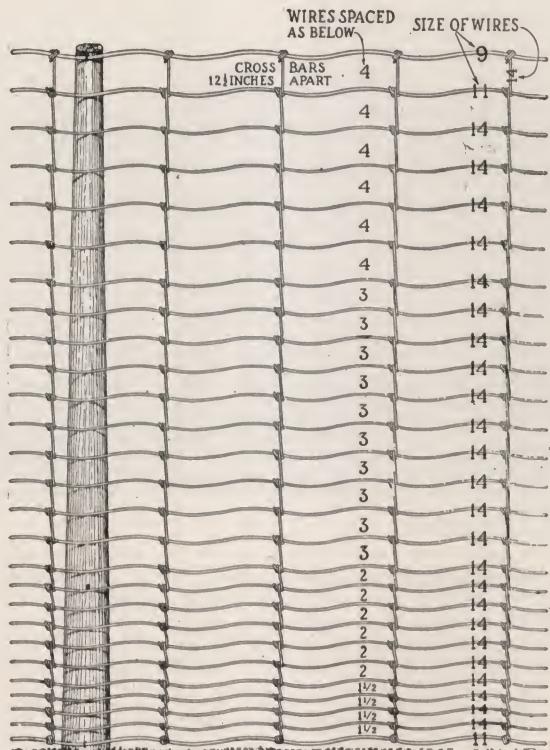


Style 2058. A perfect lawn and cemetery fence. High and strong enough to keep the heaviest stock out, and so closely woven that even poultry will not go through.

This fence has a combined breaking strain of over 16 tons, has our Loop Top, and its eight bottom wires are only 2 inches apart. This is an excellent paddock fence, and great quantities are being used for that purpose. For years this fence has had a growing demand for country cemeteries. There is nothing better.

Sold only in full rolls of 10, 20 and 30 rods.

PAGE POULTRY FENCES



Style 2048. An ideal fence for fowls where greater height is not required.

Page Poultry Fences are made of the same strong quality of wire as Page Stock Fences, are coiled by the same process and woven in the same manner—continuous cross-bars securely knotted around every horizontal bar. The smallest wire in the fence is No. 14. Every horizontal wire is a double-strength Page Wire, and the bottom spaces are only $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

They are poultry fences, not nettings, and keep all stock out of your poultry yards.

Sold only in full rolls of 10, 20, 30 and 40 rods.

Style 2358. This poultry fence weighs 10 pounds to the rod, is stronger than common stock fences, and its bottom meshes are only $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches each. A No. 14 Page Wire has an average breaking strain of 900 pounds, and the top and bottom wires are even larger and stronger.

It is a perfect protection against all marauding animals, and fences all stock out of your poultry yard, as securely as it fences poultry in.

Sold only in full rolls of 10, 20, 30 and 40 rods.

Style 2772. Here is your ideal fence for light-bodied birds. It is 6 feet high, 27 double-strength coiled horizontal bars, and the bottom meshes only $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It is high and strong enough to hold your heavy stock, so closely woven chickens cannot go through, consequently a good partition fence between stock and poultry—and neighbors. (See cut.)

No poultry fence ever devised offers so many advantages combined with so great durability. It is the highest development of fencing science. You can depend upon Page Poultry Fence. It's there to stay.

Sold only in full rolls of 10, 20, 30 and 40 rods.

PAGE PARK AND PRESERVE FENCES



PAGE PARK FENCE AFTER THIRTEEN YEARS OF SERVICE

Style 2272. A fence with twenty-two horizontal bars, 72 inches high. The top wire is No. 7, the bottom wire is No. 9, with one No. 9 and nineteen No. 11 intermediate wires spaced as follows from the bottom up: Seventeen 3, one 4, one 5, and two 6-inch spaces.

Both these styles can be furnished with all No. 9 laterals and No. 11 cross wires.

Style 2588. A 25-bar, 88-inch fence, with No. 7 top, No. 9 bottom, and twenty-three No. 11 intermediate wires. The spacings are: twelve 3, eight 4, and five 3-inch spaces.

Both styles have sixteen No. 12 continuous cross-bars to the rod, and both are shipped only in full rolls of 10, 20 and 30 rods.

Page Park Fences are the only practical park fences to-day on the market. They are in use in the National Zoological Gardens, Washington, D. C., Bronx and Central Parks, New York City, in fact, they are used in nearly all the leading zoological gardens, parks and game preserves throughout the country. They are also being purchased by foreign governments to enclose crown properties, and to protect human life against sharks in South Africa, lions in East Africa and tigers in India. No other wire fence can be satisfactorily woven in these heights, nor if woven, would render anything like the service furnished by Page Park and Preserve Fences.

PRICE LIST

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCING

F. O. B. Point of Shipment

Page	Style	No. of Wires	Inches High	Top Wire	Bottom Wire	Intermediate Wires	Stay Wires	List Price
18	826	8	26	9	9	6 No. 12	12	\$0.62
18	826B	8	26	11	11	6 No. 14 (8-inch stays).....	14	.54
18	932	9	32	9	9	1 No. 11, 6 No. 12.....	12	.72
18	1028	10	28	11	11	2 No. 12, 6 No. 14.....	14	.56
19	1036	10	36	9	9	2 No. 11, 6 No. 12.....	12	.81
19	1134	11	34	9	11	3 No. 12, 6 No. 14.....	14	.66
19	1142	11	42	9	9	3 No. 11, 6 No. 12.....	12	.90
19	1343	13	43	9	11	3 No. 12, 8 No. 14.....	12	.80
20	844	8	44	7	9	1 No. 9, 5 No. 11.....	12	.86
20	950	9	50	7	9	1 No. 9, 6 No. 11.....	12	.94
20	820	8	20	11	11	1 No. 12, 5 No. 14.....	14	.44
20	942	9	42	9	9	1 No. 11, 6 No. 12.....	12	.77
21	1148	11	48	7	9	3 No. 11, 6 No. 12.....	12	.96
21	1258	12	58	7	9	1 No. 9, 4 No. 11, 5 No. 12.	12	1.09
21	1358	13	58	7	9	1 No. 9, 10 No. 11.....	12	1.20
21	1366	13	66	7	9	1 No. 9, 5 No. 11, 5 No. 12.	12	1.18
22	1248	12	48	7	9	1 No. 9, 3 No. 11, 6 No. 12.	12	1.07
22	1648	16	48	7	9	1 No. 9, 6 No. 11, 7 No. 12.	12	1.32
22	2058	20	58	7	9	1 No. 9, 8 No. 11, 9 No. 12	12	1.64
23	2048	20	48	9	11	18 No. 14	14	1.07
23	2358	23	58	9	11	21 No. 14	14	1.20
23	2772	27	72	9	11	1 No. 11, 24 No. 14.....	14	1.45
24	2272	22	72	7	9	1 No. 9, 19 No. 11.....	12	2.00
24	2588	25	88	7	9	23 No. 11	12	2.40

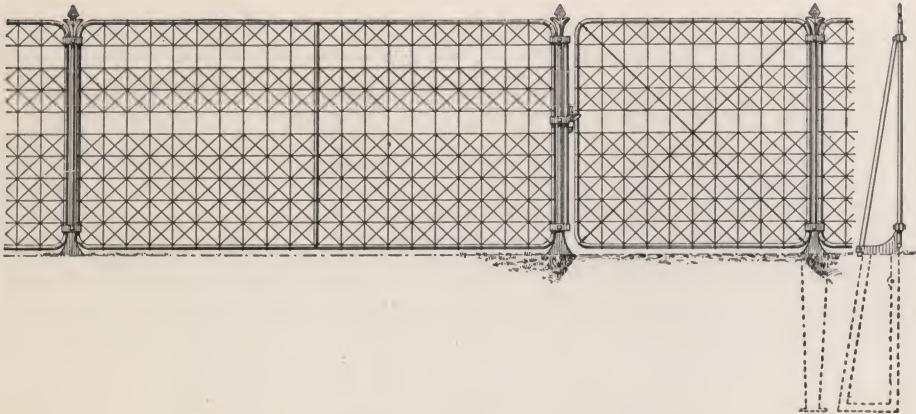
STYLES NOT ILLUSTRATED

618	6	18	11	11	4 No. 12	12	.45
726	7	26	11	11	5 No. 12	12	.52
734	7	34	7	9	1 No. 11, 4 No. 12.....	12	.68
740	7	40	7	9	5 No. 11	12	.82
830	8	30	9	9	6 No. 12	12	.65
1046	10	46	7	9	8 No. 11	12	.96
1050	10	50	7	9	3 No. 11, 5 No. 12.....	12	.92
1054	10	54	7	9	1 No. 9, 3 No. 11, 4 No. 12.	12	.97
1148B	11	48	9	9	1 No. 11, 8 No. 12.....	12	.88
1148J	11	48	7	9	3 No. 11, 6 No. 12.....	12	.98
1148K	11	48	7	9	9 No. 11	12	1.01
1247	12	47	9	9	4 No. 12, 6 No. 14.....	12	.82
1658	16	58	7	9	1 No. 9, 13 No. 11.....	11	1.55
2449	24	49	9	11	22 No. 14	14	1.27

Delivery F. O. B. Mills or Distributaries

Discount.....

PAGE ORNAMENTAL LAWN FENCE AND GATES



This ornamental Lawn Fence is made in panels 6 to 8 feet in length (other lengths if desired). The frames are solid round wrought iron and the joints are welded together by electricity. The mesh is of the best galvanized wire, and is woven on separately and by hand, and the frames are painted to correspond. The underground part of the cast-iron post is so large at the stirrup-shaped bottom, and tapers so nicely toward the top that it will not heave from freezing.

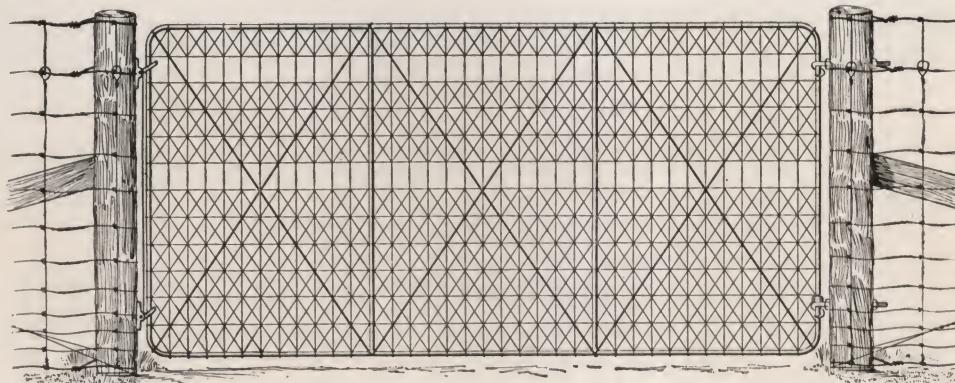
Sold per foot including posts and all necessary fastenings and trimmings. We also furnish fastenings adapting it for use on top of stone walls. It can be made to conform to any ordinary grades of surface.

PAGE FARM AND LAWN GATES

Page Gates are the strongest, most durable, economical and ornamental wire gates on the market. They will support a 500-pound weight on the end while they swing around a circle, and yet they are so light and swing so freely upon their hinges that a child can easily open or close them against a strong wind.

The frames are $\frac{5}{8}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch solid round steel welded together by electricity and braced diagonally with a No. 7 Page Wire, and are painted white with pure lead and boiled linseed oil.

Furnished single and double in heights from 3 feet to 88 inches, and in widths from 3 feet up as desired.



Prices and Discounts upon request

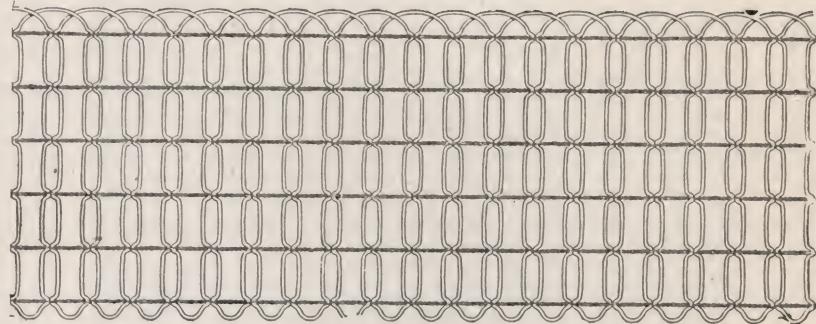
PAGE CROWN FENCE AND GATES

The ever increasing demand for ornamental wire fencing has resulted in our offering a new style of fabric which is known as CROWN Fence. The uprights or pickets are No. 9 galvanized wire, and are continuous, the bottom of the fabric being as finished as the top, having no ends of wire projecting below the horizontal cable. The pickets are firmly held in position by cabled No. 14 galvanized wire, are close enough to turn dogs or chickens, and afford no opportunity for children to climb upon them.

Crown Fencing is furnished in four heights, 31, 38, 45 and 51 inches, and is sold either in full rolls of 200 feet, or in any desired number of running feet to suit the needs of the consumer.

GATES

We can furnish single and double gates of diagonal filling, similar to our farm gates, but having a scroll on top, known as the Crown Gates; or we can furnish them with a fabric filling like the Crown Fence; these are known as Fabric Gates, and care should be taken to specify plainly which kind is wanted. Special Catalogue upon request.



PAGE WROUGHT IRON FENCES AND ORNAMENTAL WORK



Special Wrought-Iron Catalogue with full information upon request. Special designs furnished.

WE MANUFACTURE

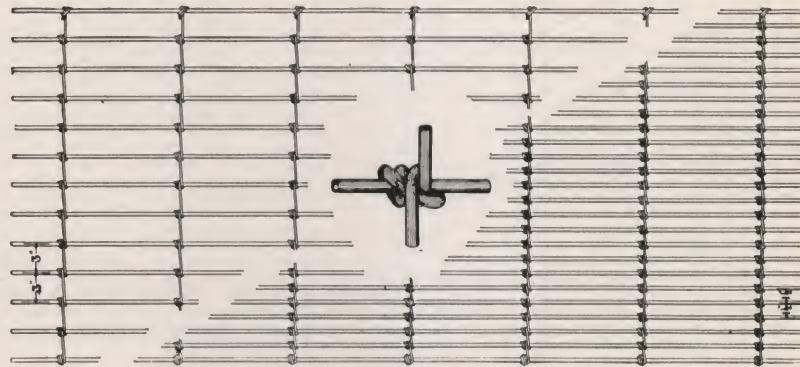
WROUGHT IRON WORK OF ALL KINDS
WROUGHT IRON FENCES, GATES, ARCHES,
AWNINGS, PORCHES, GRILLE WORK
ANIMAL CAGES FOR ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS
SIGNS, RAILINGS, AREA GRATINGS
HITCHING POSTS, ETC.

FIRE ESCAPES



We are equipped for making all types of Fire Escapes, and will furnish
specifications covering regular or special styles upon receipt of necessary data.

PAGE REINFORCING FABRIC



PAGE SPECIAL PROCESS REINFORCING FABRICS PROVIDE—

EVEN DISTRIBUTION OF METAL;
ADDITIONAL BONDING SURFACE;
ABSOLUTE CONTINUITY;
DISTRIBUTED TENSION;
EASE OF INSTALLATION;
HIGHEST ELASTIC LIMITS;
HIGHEST ULTIMATE STRENGTH;
ECONOMY IN FIRST COST;
AND SAVE YOU MONEY, WHILE
AFFORDING BETTER CONSTRUCTION.

A wire fabric can be rolled out like a carpet, thus making it an ideal form of reinforcing material and one that can be applied at considerable less expense and with better results than any other design of reinforcing steel.

Page Special Process Reinforcing Fabrics will give you two and one-half to three times the ultimate strength for equal cross sectional areas of other grades commonly furnished for this purpose.

This means that the steel for the structure can be furnished with double the strength for an equal amount of money expended, or equal strength for one-half the amount expended.

Full and detailed information will be furnished if desired.

THE PAGE WALL TIE

AN IDEAL BOND FOR HOLLOW WALLS

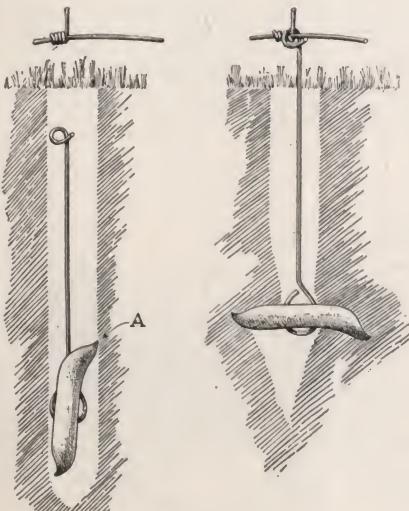
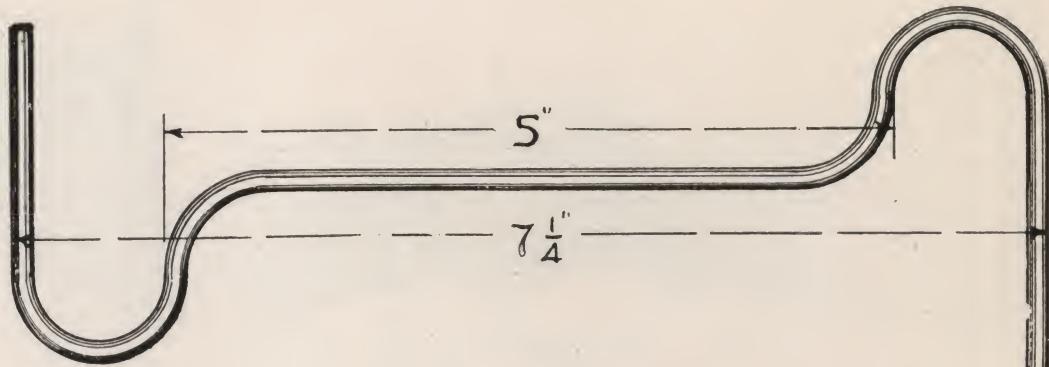
CHEAP—EFFICIENT
SATISFACTORY

Sizes of Wire List Prices per 1000

9	\$4.95
11	3.34

Discounts upon application

Larger sizes of wire furnished if requested



PAGE HOG ANCHORS

Posts may also be saved and a greater degree of security obtained in hog enclosures or fields in which hogs are pastured by the use of our hog anchors here shown. These are easily set, cheap, and will positively prevent lifting of the fence.

Other Page Products

Steel Rods

Plain and Galvanized Wire

Telephone Wire

Cable Wire Rope Wire

Tinned Mattress Wire

Spring Wire Barb Wire

Nails and Staples



BLAKELY, GA.

It gives me pleasure to testify to the Page Fencing I bought of you. It seems to possess every quality necessary in a wire fence. It is sufficiently strong to withstand the strength and weight of our heaviest stock, and close enough to shut out the smallest pigs. It can be stretched to a tension that will render it almost as rigid as a board, and yet will be so flexible as to almost preclude the possibility of breaking. In proof of this, I will say that a pine tree more than 12 inches in diameter fell across a string of my Page Fence, mashed it flat to the ground and kept it there some weeks. In sawing out a block from the log to upright the fence, one of the hands was standing astride the fence as it lay mashed on the ground, and when the saw cut the block loose the wire threw off the block, about thirty inches long, and came near pitching the negro over on his head. With a very small amount of work the fence was put in perfect condition.

REV. T. W. JOHNSON.



WINFIELD, KAN.

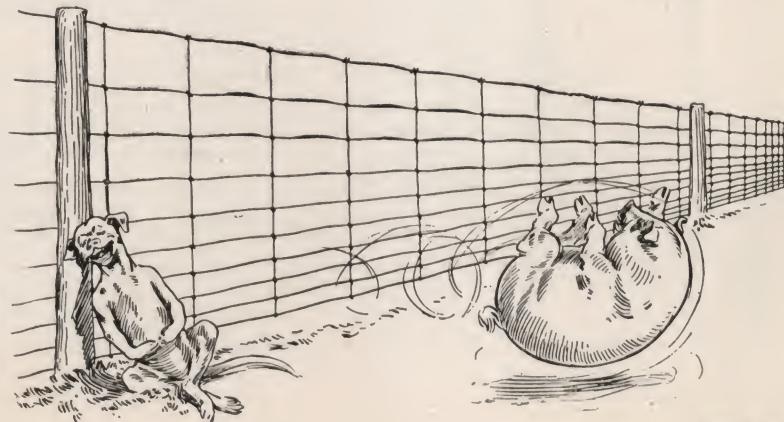
Page Woven Wire Fence Co., Adrian, Mich.

Gentlemen: Mr. J. F. Hood, Wellington, Kan., bought 200 rods of Page Pig Fence, Style 1028, erecting it around his hog pasture. While walking across this lot, his dog got after a 300-pound lean old sow and away they went straight into the fence. Mr. Hood said he was sure she would go through, but instead it threw her back like a ball without damage to either hog or fence.

Mr. Hood says Page Pig Fence is O. K., and has ordered 1,000 rods more of the same style.

Yours very truly,

R. E. WALLIS.



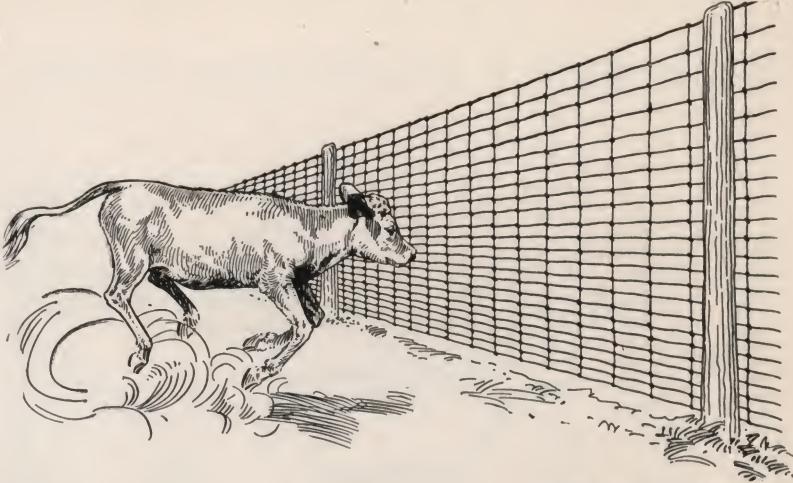


LENOIR, N. C.

Page Woven Wire Fence Co., Adrian, Mich.

Gentlemen: The Page Fence I bought some eight years ago stands as well to-day as when first put up—not a broken strand in it, notwithstanding it has had some severe tests. A pair of mules ran into it full speed, the mules were thrown back on their haunches into the middle of the road, and no damage to either. A livery horse ran away and into it. He got his fore legs over and his hind legs through about 2 feet from the ground and hung there until his driver came after him. They tried to break the wire with hammers but could not, and finally sawed off the nearest post and released him. I could mention other instances where stock have run into it, cows at different times. It seems as though every runaway tries to go through that fence, but none of them have succeeded so far, excepting a rabbit and he went under.

Yours respectfully, M. G. SHEARER.



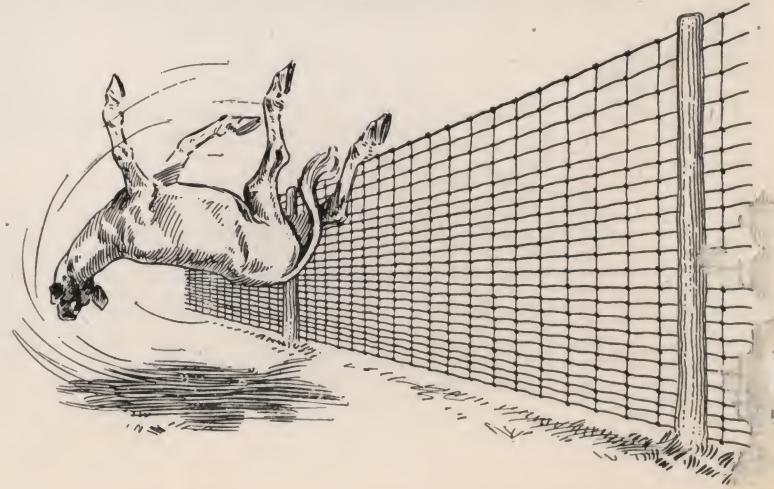
TOWANDA, KAN.

Page Woven Wire Fence Co., Adrian, Mich.

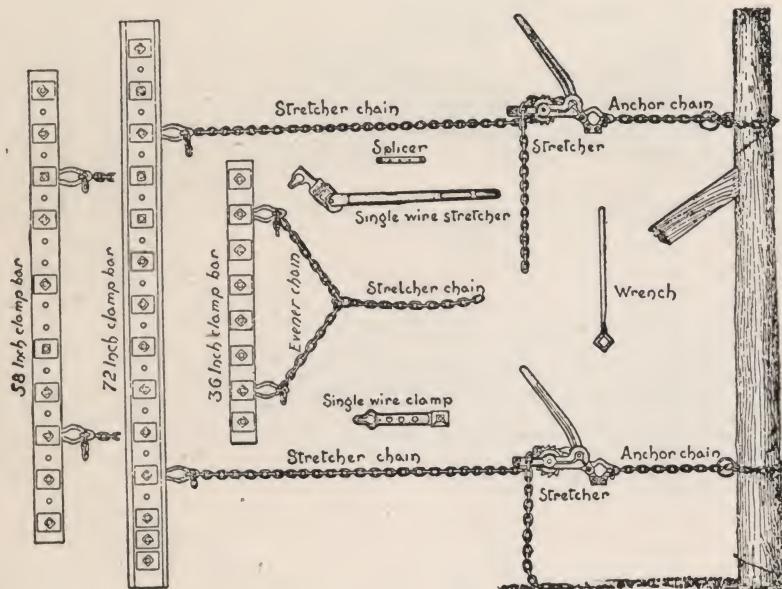
Gentlemen: Last fall I sowed my garden to wheat and turned in a two-months' old calf. One evening the cows ran by the garden, and the calf, thinking it time for a frolic, started across the garden at full speed and struck the fence squarely. The calf said "baa" and turned a complete somersault backward. The fence is a Page 23-bar, 58-inch Poultry Fence, and has been in use four years. There is no indication of where the calf hit it.

Yours truly,

M. L. HELENA.

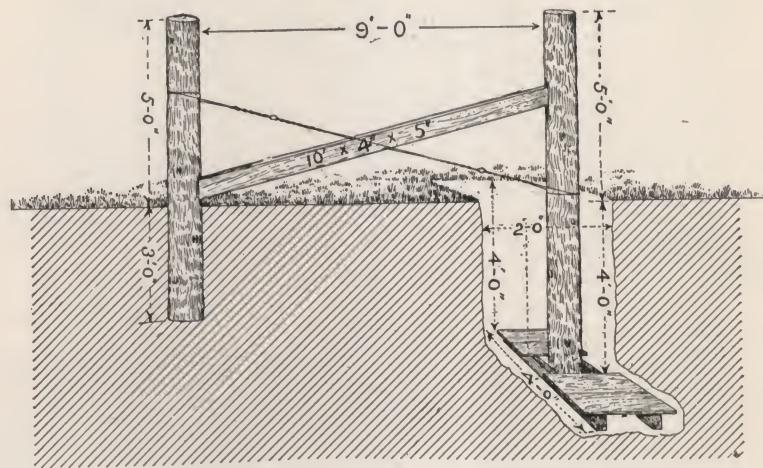


PAGE FENCE STRETCHING TOOLS



Always stretch Page Fence with Page tools. No other stretchers or method will do the work properly. Complete instructions for setting end posts and stretching Page Fence accompany every set of tools, and if carefully followed will bring out all the unique advantages of Page Fence, which would otherwise be lost. You must not blame Page Fence if you do not treat it right.

ANCHORING END POSTS FOR PAGE FENCES



Stretching fence upon small, poorly anchored end posts is like building a house on a poor foundation, and we cannot remind you too often or in too strong language, that end, gate and corner posts should be large and well anchored, as the whole stress of the fence rests upon the end posts.

For a five-foot fence the end posts should be nine feet long and about eight inches through. The hole for setting should be two feet wide, four feet long, and four feet deep. On two opposite sides, near the bottom of the post, frame in and spike on two 2 x 6 inch cross-pieces four feet long, set your post, fill in the dirt and tamp down hard up to the top of the anchor, then floor over with boards, and fill up the hole and tamp.

A brace not longer than ten feet, and not less than 4 x 5 inches in size, is then run from three-fifths the height of the end post to near the bottom of the heel post, and a No. 9 wire drawn from the heel to the end post, as shown above, to prevent the heel-post from being pushed over.

Page Fences can only be properly stretched up with Page Tools, and then it is necessary to carefully follow our instructions for setting posts and stretching the fence. The coil in the wire will regulate the tension, but it will not take up a slack that should have been taken out in stretching.

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